

Octob. 22.

Nov. 3.

# A RELATION OF THE VVEEKELY

Occurences of Newes, out of *Bohemia,*  
*Italy, Germany, the Pallatinate, the*  
*Low-Countries. and other places.*

Wherein are handled the chiefe businesse  
now on foote in EUROPE.

*As concerning the Dyet appointed for the*  
*Princes of the Empire, at Ratisbone.*

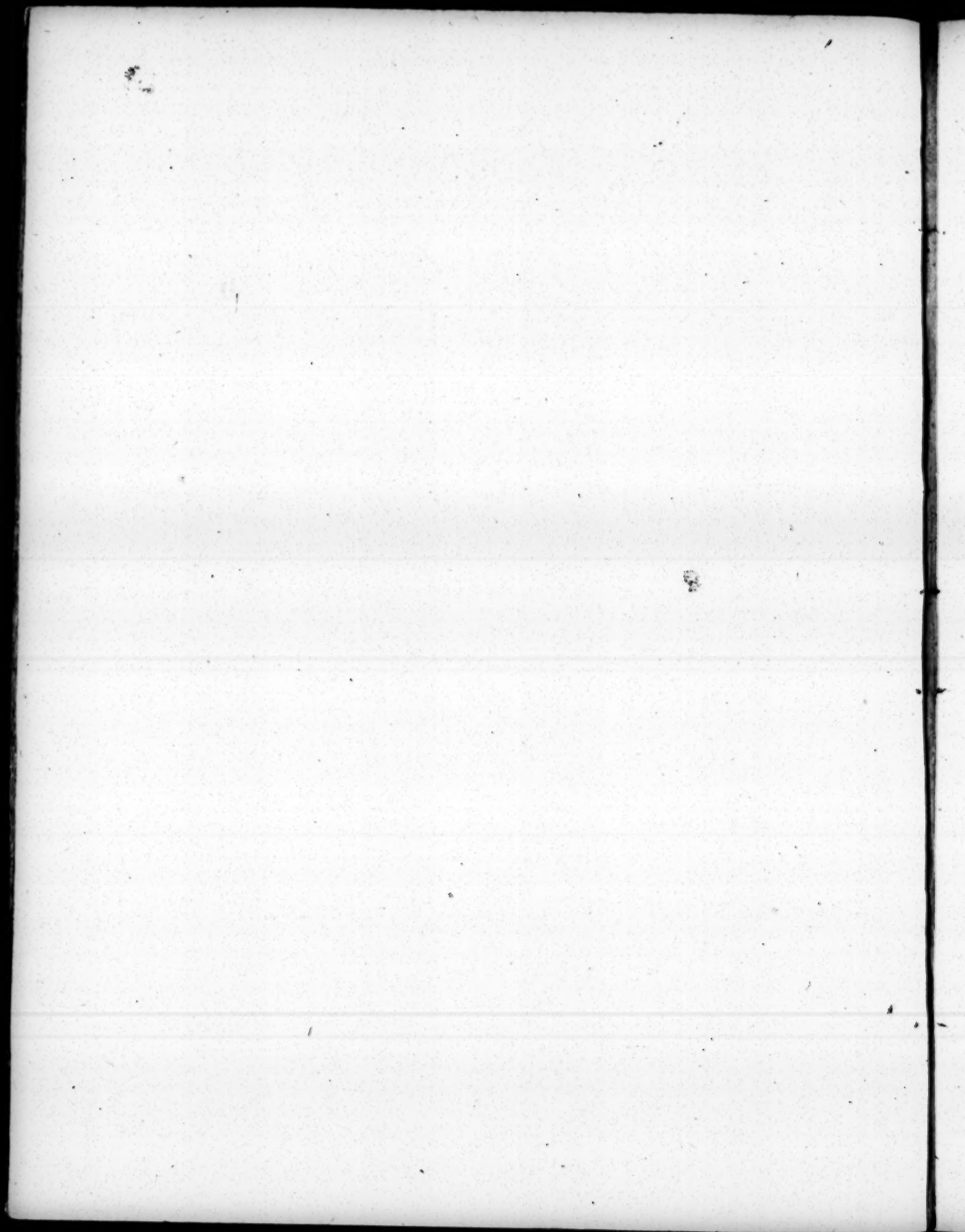
The discontents of the Duke of *Saxonia*, with the  
Duke of *Bawaria*, and his preparations therevpon.

The present estate of the Generall VEERE,  
*besiedged in Manheim.*

*Together with the great Preparations of the Prince*  
*of Orange, and the Marquesse Spinola:*  
*And other Accidents.*

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William Shefford, 1622.



# A RELATION OF THE

Weekly Occurrences, out of Bohemia,  
Italy, Germany, the Pallatinate, and the  
*Low-Countries.*



Mart, vsually makes not such an impression in vs, as Feare, nor doth the Thunderbolt it selfe so generally amaze the world, as the Thunderclap : And the feare of a Warre, oftentimes workes more in vs, then the blowes; for while we expect an euill to come ( which is the very materiall cause of feare ) wee are not able in that puzzle so suddenly to remember or fore-think how much manhood can suffer, much lesse haue we as yet any hope to ouercome it, for (that which is the very formality of feare) it betrayes those helpes which Nature of it selfe would afford vs, if it were consulted withall. Feare therefore as vnfortunately conducts the powers of our soule, as any coward euer did his troupes, the least apprehension of danger rowtes them, for the eye being still the first that is ouercome in any battell; their spirits are spent commonly before their blouds.

But Nature yet is not a piece so ill made vp, as to be blowne asunder with euery breath of terror, but Wisedome re-collects those powers which feare scatterd, and to resist with more valour the common enemy without, makes an vnion within it selfe. And thus fared it lately with that politique body of the Empire, when as that barbarous inuasion of the *Turkes* was expected in Christendome, which though by the grace of God (as wee saw in *Poland*) it would peraduenture more haue feared then hurt vs; yet thus much it wrought in the Imperialists, that the Imperi-



The likelihood  
of the going on  
of the Dyet of  
*Ratisbone.*

all Maiestie it selfe was more inclining to a peace in his owne *Germany*, then hee hath as yet made it appeare to the world that he is, since that the *Turkes* by killing their owne Sultan (that young and furious *Osman*) haue not onely giuen leaue to the Emperour to employ his power in sundry places; but haue also sent their Ambassador, to intreate his Maiestie to continue the league with their new Sultan. Witnesse that hasty meeting of the *Austrian* and *Hungarian* States in the Dyet at *Odenburgh*, begun in *May* last, to call in *Bethlen Gabor*: Witnesse also that assembly of Ambassadors, to consult of a peace at *Brussell*, (which though hee procured not, yet he consented, and sent vnto) although in it all parties receiued not that expected satisfaction: Witnesse also that Dyet of all the Catholique Princes of the Empire, both Spirituall and Temporall, appointed a yeare since to be held at *Ratisbone*, or *Regenspurg*, (vpon the Riuer *Danubius*, on the confines of *Bauaria*) which being seuerall times proclaymed, and as often adiourned, and so many petitions of Subiects, and Requests of other Princes and Ambassadors, being referred thither for their answeres breedes a probable suspicion in some of the Empire, that it will not be so soone as it was expected: but no doubt in time, his Imperiall Maiesty will in his wisdom take some course to giue every man satisfaction, although they stay for it. For thus they write of that Dyet, euen from *Vienna* it selfe, the Chamber of the Empire, where tis likely, that though those misteries of State, and those *Sacra Arcana Imperij*, be kept secret, yet something will be whispered of them, as of Chamber newes; and the letters hence, are worth so much the more credit, then from another place; as eye-witnesses are more fully to be beleeued, then those that report vpon hear-say; They then of *Vienna* write, that whatsoeuer is giuen out of the Dyet, yet they perceiue



perceiue no preparations of the Emperour himselſe to ſet forward; although the Harbengers haue beene warned to goe before to provide for him; who as though he had finiſhed his Warre, and had eſtabliſhed a peace already, and were giuing God thanks for it, is rather imployed about building of Churches: for vpon the eight of *September* laſt, his Maieſtie, with his new Empreſſe and Sonne ſolemnely went in proceſſion from the *Capuchins*, to the Court of *Schamburg*, where their Maieſties layd the firſt ſtone of a new Church to be built for the *Capuchins*, hauing firſt (for ſo vſd the *Romanes*) laide ſeueral pieces of Gold and Siluer vnder their own Stones, and in the foundation, they afterward heard a Maſſe there very deuoutly. This Church is intended to be ſo ſumptuous, that it is reported that the bones of the late Emperour *Maximilian* and his wife ſhall be remoued thither, and that this Emperour and Empreſſe themſelues intend to be there entombed alſo; and thus, though all his time be not ſo taken vp, yet is ſome of it thus ſpent; ſo religious motions Emperours ſometime haue, as to conſider that Maieſtie is but mortall, though it be ſacred; I wiſh he would as well conſider thoſe poore ſoules, both in his owne and the Proteſtant Armies, whole carcaſes haue no other Tombe, then the bowels of wilde Beaſts, and Birds, nor other Canopy, but the heauen; then peraduenture thoſe bouteſeaux, where ere they be, and incendiaries of the world, who many times for their owne particular ſpleene or profit, incenſe Princes againſt their Subiects, ſhould not hinder that expected meeting at *Ratiſbone*, nor diſappoint ſo many, as haue both prepared, ſet forward, and come thither vpon the former ſummons, as hauing receiued no countermand from Court. For they write from *Franckfort*, that the *Landgrau* of *Dermbſtat* (their next neighbour) had lately ſent diuers of his men before,

fore, and was himselfe ready to beginne his iourney to that Electorall day ( as they call it ) at *Regenspurg*; and that the Elector of *Cullen* went the last wednesday ( before the 27. of *September* ) on-wards on his way thither, and that about the first of this *October*, the Prince, Archbishop, Elector of *Mentz*, intended to set out, but newes came from *Vienna*, that they need not be too hasty in sending-in their prouision, or taking-up their lodgings there; for it was thought that the Dyet would be deferred till the first or nineteenth of *Iannary*; and after this from *Cullen* the fourth of *October* they write : that the Electors of *Mentz* and *Triers*, haue excused their meeting in person, at the Dyet: the same haue diuers others likewise done, and yet neuerthelesse it is beleued that the Dyet shall be kept, though the time be vncertaine.

But whether it be deferred so long, either in expectation of the comming of some other Ambassadors, or till execution be done vpon some great Personages yet in *Bohemia*, or till the rumors of those new bruites of Commotion there be allayed, (there being much talke of a reuolt of the *Praguers*,) that so the Dyet may goe on the quieter, the disturbers being made away; or till that *Glatz* be taken in, and *Manheim* and *Franckendale* giuen vp, and the County of *Thorne*, and the Marquesse of *Iegerensdorffe* brought in, or vanquished, so to make that meeting both a Triumph and a Consultation; that like a *Cesar* he may giue lawes to all, and not stand to capitulate on conditions proposed to him by other inferiour States; or that some businesse is not yet full ripe; or for some other mystery of State, were absurd to guesse. This is surely affirmed that the execution and the warres goe forward. For from *Brin* in *Morania* the twelfth of September they write, that diuers Lords and men of note were a few dayes before proclaimed traitors, and their

their names nailed vpon the gallowes, their Honours and Titles forfeited, their Lands and ail their goods, moueable and immoueable confiscate, and immediately seized vpon in the Emperours name. The names of those which were mentioned in the Proclamation are these: viz.

*Ladislaus Charles van Ischeratin, William van Ropponi, Hans Bernardt van Cuchnowits, Christofer Bergher, Herman van Bucheim, Andreas (the younger) van Bucheim, George Fredericke of Regensdorp, Hans Schellendorp, Wentzell Butewesky, Hans Schabowesky, Christofer Sedlisky, Hans Bartels Kypenweruen, Borich Bremisia, Hans Ader van Wiskow, Hans Adelbach, and Iurian Ellenboghew:* These sixteene are to be executed as they can be taken. And if the Prouerbe (as I thinke) tooke his beginning from this custome, That hee that hath lost his good name is halfe hanged; then are these Gentlemen whose names are thus ignominiously fixt vpon the gibbets, sure to suffer for it; God grant them their crosse patiently in this world.

And in *Morania* also (as appeares by Letters from *Vienna* Sept. 21.) the Commissioners for the Emperour haue begun to examine the causes of the deceased Rebels, (as they call them) as if shame were a greater punishment then death, or they would summon the dead to answere their offences in this life, in the Court of Purgatory: or else their goods must be confiscated, and their heires afflicted, for that their Fathers dyed before their troubles came vpon them; and next (said the Letters) they will soone come to tryall of those which are aliue.

Thus it seemes, the King of *Bohemia* hath yet some wel-willers in those parts, both vnexecuted, and vnconuerted to the Emperour. Witnesse those of the Towne of *Glatz*, who haue held out so famous, so hard, and so long a siege against the Imperialists: which

Execution of  
diuers Praguers



The siege of  
Glatz.

which is the Emperours next worke neare home, to make an end of. Which ( whatsoeuer it be now ) was very likely to have created his Maiestie a great deale of trouble, had not part of their City, and much of their Prouision beene casuallly fired by the sparkes which fell into their powder, from their owne suburbs, fired by themselves, that the Imperialists should haue no harbour in them. Which casualty happened vpon the 20. of *September*, as Letters from *Breslaw*, dated the 25. relate, when a part of their wall, and two pieces of Cannon falling downe with the fire, the Imperialists aduanc't to a Scaladoe, but were beaten off, and receiued 500. small shot in their comming on, and 200. in their going off, from the Garrisons sally. And yet besides this, are they within the Towne at this present in so much worse case then before, by how much now they without are in better : For the Imperialists haue newly re-enforc't their troopes before the Towne, and relieued those that haue layne there any time, for it is written from *Isdorp* in *Silesia* Septem. 26. that the standing Campe in *Silesia* is lately broken vp, and gone both horse & foot with seuentene Pieces of Canon, and 1700. pound of powder to the siege of *Glatz*, where they arriued the 17. day of *September*, what they can be able to doe, time will tell vs. In the meane time they say that there are diuers 1000<sup>ds</sup>. of Cofacks lately fallen into the borders of *Silesia*; all men report not alike what their intent is. Some affirme that the Marquesse of *Iegerensdorff* hath appointed them to come and raise the siege of *Glatz*. But those of *Vienna* write, that they came and offred their seruice to the Emperour; but he vnderstanding that they were some mutinous bands and Rebels, refused their seruice, and in regard of their cruelties and tyrannies, all of them were commanded out of the Empyre.

The trouble-  
somnesse of the  
Cofacks.

Peradventure

Peradventure these are those Cofacks and Crabats who hauing laine in the Palatinate and thereabouts, (as by Letters from *Francfort*, *Sep.* 17. is related,) were to meet altogether about the thid of this *October*, ( their appointed rendezuous, being at *Oppenheim*) where they were to crosse the Rhine) & goe towards *Austria*, who marching vp in one grosse body toward *Silesia*, through which Countrey (as Letters from *Breslaw*, *Sept.* 26. affirme) they resolved to force their passage, being come almost as farre as the City of *Neus*. And about this time 5000. of them thrust themselues into *Silesia*, crossing the Riuer of *Oder* neere *Tropiez*: they marcht towards *Bohemia*, and for that there were 13000. more to come after them, there were appoynted certaine forces to oppose them; for they pillage and burne all wheresoeuer they come: But howsoeuer they offer their seruice to the Emperour, hee yet wishes the Empire were well rid of them. And now whether or no if the Emperour hath refused their seruice, and commanded them out of the Empire, they be come in unto *Iegerensdorp*, or went voluntary to him, or what else is yet become of them, is not yet related.

And thus (it seemes) is that part of the Empire bu-  
fied: nor is this all; but from *Prague* the 29. of *Sept.*  
tidings came that *Iegerensdorp* being past the white hill,  
was come to *Scalitz*, with certaine troopes of Hunga-  
rians to reskew the Towne & Fort of *Glatz*. And from  
*Norimberg*, *Octob.* 1. they write that the Marquesse of  
*Iegerensdorff* is saln into *Bohemia* with 10000. men, and  
raised the siege of *Glatz*, and slaine many of the Em-  
perours men: insomuch that it is thought hee will bee  
faine to call vp *Monsieur Tilley* from the *Pallatinate*;

and that *Bethlem Gabor* hath broken off the peace with the Emperour, and that his Brother hath an Army of 30000. on foote. But there haue beene so many reports of this Princes proceedings, that though people here would willingly belieue that he is fallen out with the Emperour, & though this newes may be true; yet they say they haue been so often deceiued, that they dare not giue full credit to the first newes of him; although this report be also newly confirmed by aduice from *Amsterdam*, *Octob.* 14. which in these words affirme; that there is a new commotion in *Hungaria*, by meanes of the dissention betwixt the Emperour and *Bethlem Gabor*, and that in regard of the same, the Emperour hath commanded diuers of his forces out of *Germany*, to come into *Bohemia*.

Which last part of the newes most of vs with (I hope) were true, namely, that some of *Monsieur Tilley's* Companies, or all, were called out of *Germany*; that so as *Florus* obserued of the *Ilands*, many of which were much about a time conquered by the Romans, *Iam aderat* (sayes hee) *quasi Fatum Insularum*; so that wee might hereafter say of Sieges, *Iam aderat fatum obsidionū soluendarum*, the times then incline to be happy for raising of Sieges: that so as we are sure of the raising of the Siege of *Frankendale*, and of *Mountabon*, *Rachel* in *France*, and of *Bergen* in the Low-Countries, and wee heare the same of *Glatz*, so wee might also heare as much of *Manheim* in the *Palatinate*: Of which Towne and the whole *Palatinate*, this is the surest report euen from the best hands, which wee here receiued on Friday last the 11. of our *October*: which was, that *Tilley* had made his batteries in three seuerall places with a constant fury, and that the noble Generall

*Veere*

The Siege of  
*Manheim.*



*Veere*, hauing at first but 8. Companies of English and 4000. Dutch, in the Towne: was not able to man those vast out-workes: and therefore after some Salleys made brauely out vpon the Enemie, in one of which tis said he killed 700. Enemies, without any losse at all of his owne. And in another, as Letters from *Franckfort*, Sept. 29. say, he killed 100. and almost destroyed one of their Batteries: and wisely considering that he had not men enough to doe so often; hee suffered the Enemy to approach the Walls, himselfe setting fire to an old Castle (which was not a piece to be kept) standing betwixt the Towne and the Riuer: But if he wants not victuals and munition in the Towne, his Countrey men need not doubt, but through the grace of God and his owne valour, he will not too readily part with so small a piece, but vpon honourable termes. The Enemy knowes by the Siege of *Franckendale*, defended by the valerous Captaine *Burroughs*, that the Englishmen can keepe a Hold. Nor had *Heidelberg* perhaps beene so easily taken in, had hee that commanded in the Castle, beene also the chiefe in the Towne: for 'tis not to be doubted, but that hee who durst keepe an house when the City was taken, and breake 3. Pikes with his owne hands in defence of it, would not haue saued his life so soone as others did, by losing a City and their honour together. But noble Sir *Gerard Herbert*, that hast not dishonoured thy Nation, or honourable name and Familie, by a base death; For dyed *Abner* as a foole dyed? Let that whole Electorall Castle (valorous man) be thy Monument, which stood and was lost with thee; bee thou embalmed in thine own blood, & be euery mans good word thy Epitaph; & I desire thy friends to accept of this *Epicedium*.

**B**ritaine bare thee, Belgia bredd thee,  
 Pembroke nam'd thee, Spaniards fled thee,  
 The Germans saw thee so behaue thee,  
 All Tilley's power could not out-brane thee,  
 Three Pikes thou broakst before they kild thee,  
 With th' fourth in hand, both sides beheld thee,  
 Foes praise thy valour, waile thy death,  
 And Heidleberg dy'd with thy breath.

*Vita, Militia est; mors autem, victoria.*

And this is the present estate of the poore *Pallatine*. There remaining onely *Frankendale* vnbesiedged (if yet so) which is fear'd, that for want of prouision it cannot doe now, as it did against the Spaniards and *Don Cordoua* the last yeare: Colonell *Bawres* is Gouvernour of *Oppenheim* for *Tilley*. As for *Dilsperg*, a Castle neere *Heidleberg*, it followed the fortune of that chiefe City; being presently after it summoned and yeelded. as for *Heidleberg* it selfe, the Colonel *Montaigne* is now Gouvernour of it, and the keyes of that famous *Libra* (the best for books in the world) which the D. of *Bavaria* calls his Iewell, (I wish he would take the great Tunne for it :) the keyes of it, I say, are giuen to the Iesuites, and we may shortly looke for in print, such corrupt Copies out of so many faire and authenticke manuscripts; as the holy lociety with a tricke that they haue, vse to put vpon vs, and their owne Nouices. As for the chiefe Church wherein this faire Library was kept; it was presently taken possession of by the Generall of the *Augustines*, who pretended that it had sometimes belonged to the Fryers of his Order.

The Enemy affirms that they lost but 150. men at it, but there were 1100. Citizens to be buried after the furie was ouer; Those that were left, were enforced to  
 swear

swear to the Emperor ( not for euer, but ) for so long as he pleases, and are generally enforced to come to Masse. There is scarce fix penny-worth of wares to be seene in any shop of the Towne, but in one Apothecaries; and the townesmen goe as farre as *Franckford* to buy their prouision. At my Lord of *Belfasts* comming from thence, Mr. *Burlemachi* was left there as Agent for him. And thus goe the letters from *Franckfort*, Sept. 29. concerning the Palatinate.

You haue heard before, how some of the principall States who were to be at this Dyet of *Ratisbon* were employed, and how the three Spirituall Electors, the three Princes Archbishops were ready for their Iourney; you haue heard also; how the first of the Temporall Electors suffers in his two *Palatinates*, and as for the other two Electors the Duke of *Saxonië*, and the Marquesse of *Brandenburgh*, please you to heare what Report sayes of them two.

By notice from *Franckford*, Sept. 29. we vnderstand that these two Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, haue met at *Iutterbach*, and conferred some daies together; by intelligence from *Berlin* the 22. of *September*, we heard more particularly, that the Marquesse of *Brandenburgh* set forward on the 17. day, and arriued there the 18. where he found the Duke, with whom he is to confer til the 25. when they both intend to depart.

And letters from *Lipsich*, Sept. 30. say, that the 19. day they feasted one another, and confirmed their brotherhood, and on the 21. they conferred secretly and confidently together, and the 25. they tooke leaue and departed; but the subiect and conclusion of their conference is kept very close and secret: Onely thus much some are bold to guesse at by the sequele, that



the two Princes consulting for the good of the Empire and peace of the States; affirme that there was an overture of mariage made to the Duke by the Marques, to be betwixt Prince *Lodowick*, brother to the King of *Bohemia*, and a Lady the dukes sister, as the letters from *Norimberg*, *Octob.* 1. calls her, or else his Neece, the daughter of his deceased brother, as the *Newes* from *Amsterdam*, *Octob.* 14. haue it; (for tis reported from both these places, though something diuerslie) That so some of that blood which hath heretofore been spilt; may be recovered in loue and friendship betwixt these Princes. And some will needes make *Saxony* the willing to embrace this offer, for some discontents which he hath receiued; for that peradventure he may at last consider that he, though a Lutheran, yet by thus persecuting the Calvinists, may with his left hand quickly chop off his right, before he be aware: and that when he has made away his best friends, his own turne may be next; For the Iesuits will haue none to be Catholics, but Papists, tis no matter though they bee Christians: And that this was not onely a danger, but was like to proue a practice vpon his person and state, so soone as their turne was serued with this forces; he had a fairer warning by an intercepted letter, as tis reported for certaine, (you see how confident the Dutch newes from *Amsterdam*, *October* 14. is,) that the D. of *Saxony* hath of late receiued an intercepted letter, written by a Iesuite of note, to another of his order, wherein he wrote; that when the Leane Hogges should be dispatcht, the fat Saxish Hogs should next goe to the slaughter house. But yet no wise man will thinke that exceptions or scandall will bee taken at such a railing Iesuites letter, as to make such preparations as they

Duke of Saxo-  
nies discontents  
with Duke of  
Bavaria.

they say he does : But whereas he hath beene at excessive charges in maintaining the Emperours quarrell of which he is not yet reimbursed, & seeing euidently that the Duke of *Bauaria* hath had a greater share in the spoile then he, as hauing quietly enioied the Reuenues of the vpper *Palatinate* two Haruests together, and euer since Count *Mansfield* left it, and being in such possibility for the lower *Pfaltz* also: hauing had besides better securitie for his charges of the warre, (the whole vpper *Austria* being consigned over into *Bavariacs* hands as a Reall Cation, til he were paid out of the reuenues of it;) all which might be an occasion that he saw himsele & his seruice in *Siletia* to be disrespected, in comparison of the *Bauarian* & his seruices at *Pragne* and in the *Palatinates*; And this heart-burning some make to be the fewell of that dissention, which the *Saxon* was the apter to take from the *Bauarian*: for some, they say there is betwixt them, and so the forementioned letters from *Norimberg* & *Amsterdam* both affirme, which being not in the same words, shew that they both receiued the newes from variety of reports. And thus far their relations urge the discontents; That whereas the Duke of *Saxony* had discharged the souldiers which he had leuied for the Emperours seruice, he hath againe entertained them in his owne name, seeing hee is discontented with the D. *Bauaria*, To which the *Franckfurt* relation adds, specifying also the companies: that they were 6. Troopes of Horse, which hee at first cast, and after entertained for himsele, and sent a great deal of money from *Lipsich* to *Duringen*, to pay their Officers and souldiers, To which the *Amsterdam* report addes further, that with those companies hee demands his moneys of the Emperour, which he laid out in his seruice; what will ensue of their discontents, time will shew;

shew; peradventure these Relations may bee streyned too high, or these two Princes may be made friends againe and we neuer heare of it, which will make people suspect these reports for lies; for those that iudge of things by the euent, and not by the counsailes; wil not beleue there was euer so great a cause of enmity, when they see not the parties breake forth into termes of Hostility

And now to bring you neerer home to the *Low Country* busines, there is afforded an occasion to stay you by the way on the banks of the *Rhine* at the siege of *Papenmutz*; A Fort builded by the States in an Island of the *Rhine* nere to *Cullen*, being a place of great aduantage to the States, both to command the *Rhine*, and the ships that passe vp & down that way, as also it is a great cie-foare to the Electorall City of *Cullen* it selfe: no maruaile then if the Enemy labours to take it out of the States hands, and they do their best to defend it.

By letters from *Cullen*, *Octob.* 4. wee understand that on Michaelmas day a yeare since, the fort of *Papenmutz* was begun to be builded: which being before besieged, the garison in it, as if for the honor of their fortresses Birth day, gaue the besiegers a lusty peale of Ordnance and shot most fiercely al that day, & the Enemies from their trenches, (like 2. friend ships after a long voyage, now being nere home & in ken one of anothers flags) answered them as brauely. The enemy had newly gottē a demie Cannon from *Dusseldorp*. But the murdering peice which was new cast to shoote wild-fire & grana- does into the fort, was burst at the first triall. The besiegers haue since beene relieued, (as letters from *Cullen*, *Octob.* 8. certifie vs) namely with certaine waggons with amunition from *Gulick* which arriued in the camp before *Papenmutz*, out of the sconce at *Berchem*;  
Vpon



Vpon which supply of powder and shot, the besiegers (as if to tell the Fort that they had it for them, and that they did not mean to keepe it long by them) on the Wednesday before the 8. of their October, discharged 52. Cannon shot against the Fort, & the Fort answered the Campe in the like tune. And the new batterie which the besiegers haue raised betweene *Cullen* and the Fort, at *Ryndorp*, is ready, and planted with 4. peeces of whole Cannon, which will likewise very shortly be heard. Since this, they say Count *Mansfield* is gone up to raise the siege, and *Henry Vandenberg* after him; but yet this is not yet seconded since the 7. of our *October*. Thus leauing the Fort of *Papemutz* in the same state you heare it was the 8. of *October*, we will bring you neerer home, to the Low-Countries themselves; and see how it fares with the States there, after the siege of *Bergen*, and how both their faire Armies haue disposed one of another in the field.

It is euery mans obseruation, that the greater noise still drownes the lesser; which is one of the reasons why this weeks Low Dutch Currants, which came no further then from them: fill their Readers eares with that cracke of *Spinolaes* breaking up his siege, where he sate downe in thunder, and rose in lightning, by the light (they meane) of the fire burning in his owne forsaken quarters. The Dutch therefore, (who vse not so slightly to passe ouer what they doe either valiantly or fortunately) haue not yet it seemes done reioycing, for the happy and vnexpected deliuerance of their towne; and to prouoke vs to reioyce with them, would not (it seemes) this weeke impart too much of other matters, but their own: which is the reason that from thence, we can impart so little varietie vnto you. And for that men desire to heare the thing, and then the man-

ner of it, please you to take it in their owne words, how *Spinolaes* forsaken quarters were first visited by the besieged, and the Prince of *Orange* himselfe, and the most part of his Army (for men desire to looke into the Lyons denne, when the Lyon is away) and how they gaue God thanks for the victorie, and how after the holy day was done, euery man retired to his station, to looke to *Spinola*, who purposes still to cut out more worke for them.

Some reports say, that the Prince of *Oranges* Armie lying at *Rosendale*, when *Spinola* went by with his; that Colonell *Morgan* obseruing the enemies march, made this proposition in good earnest, to his Excellency; That if he would be pleased to giue him but 5000. men which he would choose, he would aduenture his head of it, that he would cut off one ward of *Spinolaes* Armie, and performe some notable peece of seruice. Others affirme also, that the braue Count *Mansfield* (who had the Van of the Graues Army) would faine have giuen in vpon *Spinola* as he lay at the siege intrenched, and giue a Camisado vpon his Campe, and so bid him base at his owne gole; did also now againe with more earnestnesse, nay euen vpon his knees (as they say) desire the Prince of *Orange*, that he might haue leaue to affront him in his march, that the enemy might know, that he should not be suffered to sit downe at a siege and then leaue it, and goe which way he listed, at his owne pleasure: But that he should know, that the Count *Mansfield* was in the Campe; and that he, who being before but a Captaine, and hauing no other earthly friend to rely vpon, but his sword and his owne valour, durst offer with a few priuate companies of aduenturers (and those Germans too) to force his passage through an enemy countrey; where, with double the forces,

ces, and treble the meanes, he was way-laid by *Don Cordona* fixe weekes before : and came off brauely, and with victorie. But these two valorous resolutions of the braue Colonel *Morgan*, and Generall *Mansfield*, were by the Prince of *Orange*, heard, considered vpon, thanked, and refused: for the Prince well knew that *Spinola* vnderstood what he did, and that he did now rise, and not runne away, and that he would not through rashnesse runne his head into a nooze, or be catcht like a foule in a springe ; But suffered him to passe by : Not for that he disapproued these two Gentlemens iudgements, who he well knew, were likely to haue beene as good as their words : but he well considered this could not be performed without some losse to of his owne side, and that the enemy, though ouerthrowne, yet they being sure of supplies of men from other nations, which he was not ; and that men were not to be minted, forecast well enough, that they could better endure it, to be oftner ouercome, then he was to ouercome them ; and therefore thought to preserue his men for some maine exploit, considering withall, how honorable a crowne the Ciuick garland was, and how good a Patriot he is, that preserues a Citizen. And thus therefore, not out of any coldnesse of age or courage, but vpon the wisdom of an experienced Commander, he let *Spinola* goe by ; remembring, that the Ancients held this as a maxime of warre, That if thine enemy will flie, make him a bridge of silver to passe from thee.

The two Armies being thus parted, and *Spinola* vpon his march, we will leaue him till we meete him againe at his setting downe ; his Reereguard being yet in sight ; after his excellency with Count *Mansfield* had the 4. of October visited the Citie, & ouer-viewed *Spinolaes* workes about the towne, as also the next day Count *Ernestus* did ;



and that 50. of *Spinolaes* men who had ensconced themselves in the same place where sometimes the Castle of Wowe stood, had been in his Excellencies and the States name, summoned by a Trumpet, and had yielded: The Prince and the other Commanders, the same night returned to the standing Campe at Rossendale, which he fortified within trenches of nine or ten foote high, where they yet are.

In the meane time, were the Townsmen imployed in ransacking the enemies trenches, where although they found not all left behinde, which *Spinola* could not carrie away (for he had himselfe burnt 800. of his owne waggons) yet they found much pillage, which was sold by the Drum, as October the 8. there were sold 72. horse and three wagons of the enemies, and the 10. day likewise diuers Muskets, Rapiers, Cassocks, Breeches, Cloaks, Armors, Pistols, &c. as the letters from the Campe at *Rossendale* report.

And letters from *Bergen* affirme that they found Armour and weapons enough for 3000. men. And many sicke and wounded English and Scots, whom, as letters from *Bergen* it selfe relate, *Spinola* had left behind him, to the misery of the mercilesse fire; as if their safetie had beene no part of his care, or that when the Spaniards and Italians were provided for; sicke strangers of other nations were accounted but as the luggage of his Army: but this perhaps might be but their misfortune, and might haue befallen others if they had lien in the same quarters. Some fortie of the enemies at that time came in to *Bergen*, offering their seruice to the Towne, promising that if they might haue a Rendezuous appointed them whither to come, that 2000. more would willingly come in also.

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After this the Townsmen fell to their triumphes, where imagine (besides some volleyes of shot discharged) that you heard of Bels, Bone-fires, and barrels of *Bergen* beere, and you have most of their triumph in the Towne: Neither did *Amsterdam* it selfe, hold it any superstition, to hang an hundred and fiftie lights upon their Church-steeple, in signe of joy, all night long, and to make a thousand Bone-fires: where also these good things were added to their Sermons and thanksgiving to God; that the ninth of October, there was a Proclamation against Swearers; the penalty was, that those youthes that were heard sweare an oath, should have their upper garment taken away by an Officer authorised for the purpose; and the next time he was to endure a corporall punishment.

But to leave the Towne as *Spinola* did, and follow him as we promised. It is written from *Rosendall*, October the eleventh; That yesterday morning certaine Companies of our foot, which were abroad all the night before, returning into the Campe, related, that it was suspected that *Spinola* after he had left *Antwerp*, would march to *Turnhout*, and set his Campe downe before the Citie called the *Graue*: which report is thus seconded from *Amsterdam*, of letters of the next daies date, October the twelfth; We heare that *Spinola* hath beleagred the *Graue*, which we suppose will giue him as good entertainment as *Bergen* hath done.

But whether hee hath done this or no, this is certaine, that he lies in, or about *Brecht*: and the letters out of *Brabant* affirme how victuals are about his Campe. Namely, that the measure of corne which in former time was sold for foure shillings, costs now thirteene and fourteene shillings: a pound of Cheese nine pence, and a Herring two pence: And as for money, it is said, that they are not so

flush, as aforesaid, and therefore the letters from *Brabant* say ; That the Dollars coyned in *Brabant*, with the pictures of the Archduke and Archduchess, are now againe received vnder the name of *Philips* (of *Spaine*) without the name of the Archduchess once mentioned : whereby it is conjectured (this is also in the letter) that *Spaine* hath taken the government of these Provinces to her selfe againe.

Thus scant then money and victuals being in the Camp; no marvell if souldiers goe, where they hope for better entertainment. For that Relation which you had the last weeke, how that fiftene hundred Italians, horse and foot, should leave *Spinola*, and offer their service to the States ; is seconded from *Amsterdam*, how that certaine of the enemies for the most part Italians, repaire to *Gennep* neere the River of *Mase*, because of their bad payment, and encrease daily, setting up sundrie Bills, whereby they desire all them that cannot get their pay, to come to them at *Gennep*, and they will shew them, how they may get it : it is thought that ere long there will be two or three thousand of them. Their Officers come now and then to *Nimwegen* to buy and provide their necessaries.

But this is but an ordinarie practise of souldiers, to shift still for better entertainment ; the wonder is why the Italians should forsake their countriman *Spinolaes* Colours. But *Patria est ubicunque bene* ; and peradventure some Dutchmen may doe as much for the States. And yet for all this it is said that *Spinola* is fortie thousand strong, and is very busie about something whatsoeuer it be, and there is exceeding much expected.

But to leaue him and returne to the Princes Campe at *Rosendal*, and to tell you what strength he is able to make against *Spinolaes* fortie thousand. This it is said, that be-

sides



fides these three thousand which he left with Prince *Hendrick* at *Schenck Sconse*, to wait vpon *Henry Vandenberg*, that he brought these forces after him. First went himselfe with nine Cornets of horse, and eightie six Companies of foot. Next followed him Count *Mansfield* with fiftie foure Cornets of horse, and forty five Companies of foot. Thirdly followed Graue *Ernest*, Governour of Freezland, with two and twentie Cornets of horse, and one and twentie Companies of foot. Fourthly, the Duke of *Brunswick*, with nine cornets of horse, and twelue Companies of foot. And lastly, the *Heer van Marquet*, with foure thousand horse, and sixe thousand foot, with incredible prouision of all sorts fitting for the warre, and seuentie two, some say seuentie five peeces of Cannon; so that allowing but an hundred barely to a troope of horse, and no more to a Company of foot; the Prince of *Orange* hath with him 38800. horse and foot in the field, whereof about fifteene thousand horse. And this Armie he had together in the beginning of October. And all these are to wait vpon *Spinola* wheresoever he settles. And there have already beene some bustling betweene the Prince of *Orange* and *Don Cordona*, comming to intercept the Prince, wherein they say that *Don Cordona* had much the worst, and lost some thousands. And that also Prince *Henry* of *Nassaw* hath lately had the better of *Henry Vandenberg*: But howsoeuer, there is likely to be knocking, if winter parts not the fray. And it is said from *Amsterdam*, October the ninth, that they of *Sluice* haue taken in *Dam* by *Bruges* a strong Fort: And that the Prince of *Orange* hath gotten a thousand saile of flat-bottomed ships and Hoyes, for some project or other which he had in hand. To conclude, there was neuer more expected on both sides. And thus haue we out of the Low Dutch copies, and English-  
mens.

mens letters to their friends here, giuen you both what is newes there, at this present, and something also to confirme what wee heard before: wee make no newes our selues, nor put in any thing which wee finde not written; and vpon their credits we request you to take it.

*From Vienna the 28. of September.*

The two and twentieth of this moneth was the *Turkish* Ambassador here stately received, and had audience from the Emperour the six and twentieth; at which time hee presented diuers rich presents vnto his Majestie, namely, foure stately horse, with Turkish furnitures: fise Turkish Tapits, whereof one was made of pure silke: foure beds of silke, besides diuers rich peeces of siluer and gold, and were all carried by eight persons. His proposition is, that his Imperiall Majestie would renew the Peace with the *Grand Signior*, or *Great Turke*: And seeing the Emperour is to goe on his journey towards *Regenspurg* the seventeenth of October, the said Ambassador shall be soon dispatched.

FINIS.